

OUR COUNTY PROSPERITY.

Some of the Reasons Why Our Section is Forging the Front so Rapidly and is Becoming the Greatest Farming District of the West.

Those of our readers who have been reading closely the columns of this paper have noticed that a great many people of Randall county have been recently investing in our farm lands for homes, thereby expressing in a material way their confidence in our lands as a producing proposition. Their confidence is not misplaced.

So that our people may know what the farmers from the northern and eastern states have done, we have secured letters from some of these settlers and will publish them from time to time, in order to give an idea of what they think of the country, and what they are able to do here.

DEAR SIR:—I am fifty-six years old and of German parentage and came to America in 1890, my first stop being at South Amman, Ia., where I lived three years; then went to work on a farm near there; I farmed about fifteen years in that neighborhood, then moved to Dodge county, Nebraska, in 1881, and rented a farm in that county for \$800.00, and cleared up \$3000.00 the first year.

The next year I moved to Cumming county, Neb., where I bought a half section of land, and lived there up to the time I moved to the Panhandle in February, 1908. I still own the first half section I bought, besides 400 acres more which I bought later. I resigned a directorship in the Citizens National Bank of Wisner when I moved down here, but still retain an interest in the Bank.

On the section I own here I have one hundred acres in kaffir, maize and Indian corn, which cost me \$200.00 to have broke. This land I hired plowed last winter before I came down myself. Since coming here I have broken out 130 acres of sod, which I have been preparing for wheat this fall. I did all the work, the planting of the kaffir, maize and corn, and the breaking of the 130 acres with three mules which I brought with me from

Nebraska, besides hauling all lumber for my buildings, etc., and they have never come in at night sweaty. I commenced my buildings on the 13th day of March, but did no breaking until the first week of April.

I have a fine garden of beans, peas, cucumbers, onions, and all other vegetables I had been used to raising in Iowa and Nebraska. I also planted about twenty apple trees this spring, every one of which lived and has made a good growth. I planted corn and beans together, both crops doing fine and the corn being now about seven feet high.

I have a good well of fine water on my place. I do not think this country can be beat for hogs; they can have green pasture all the year round, with wheat and rye in the winter time, and barley, oats and sorghum in the summer time. I have seen a herd of hogs which are in fine condition and which never had any grain—just green feed.

I am sure that I can raise as much or even more on the same amount of land here than I could in Nebraska or Iowa, and with a longer time to do the work. A man can farm about three times as much land. I also believe that this land will soon command prices equal to those of Iowa.

For several years, before coming to the Panhandle I had been troubled with my lungs, which were in bad shape. Since moving here, however, my cough has entirely disappeared, and I feel much better than I have for years.

I think there is a fine opportunity for investment here—to get good land at what I think are very cheap prices, considering the quality of the land, its productiveness, the healthful climate, good water supply and convenient markets.

In addition to the benefit to my health, I believe I have made a very profitable investment, so I am entirely satisfied with the Panhandle. Yours very truly,
JOHN G. H. TREBKEN.

BEEF CATTLE HIGHER.

Rapid Settlement of Lands in Texas makes Condition Demanding Higher Prices.

We make the following extract from a Kansas City special to the Dallas News, published in that paper under date of August 14, for the purpose of showing the conditions as they exist in Texas. The Panhandle country has formerly been devoted to the growing of cattle, but now the farmer is coming and developing the lands. This condition is one of those which have caused the increase in the value of the lands in this section of the state.

"There will be no more cheap beef. Cheap range land is a thing of the past. Cheap cattle and cheap beef must go with the cheap land." Col. Ike T. Pryor, president of the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas, says the people of America must face the foregoing situation. The high price of beef is not a temporary thing. It is the result of the cutting up of the cattle ranges into farms. The consumer of

meat must pay big prices for beef as a penalty for the breaking up of the prairie and the settling up of the new country.

He has been president of the Cattle Raisers Association three years. The organization is composed of 2,500 cattlemen in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. The members control 5,000,000 head of cattle.

"The number of cattle in Texas is decreasing temporarily," Col. Pryor said. "The big ranches are cut up into small ranches or farms. After the farms have been improved the farmers will raise more cattle in the same territory than the ranchman raised, but they will be more expensive to raise, and must bring higher prices than the range cattle."

"On a big ranch a section of the land will take care of thirty or forty head of cattle. When the land is turned into a farm it will care for at least twice as many, besides growing some other farm products, but the farmer cannot afford to sell his steer for the old price of the grass-fed cattle, and prices must be so he can sell at a profit."

"The best evidence of how the cattle supply in Texas is cut down is the fact that last year

more than a quarter of million of calves were sold for slaughter at the Fort Worth stock yards. Beautiful, white-face heifer calves were slaughtered by the thousands and the carcasses shipped East with the hides on. If there had been plenty of of range these calves would have been saved to grow up."

WITH THE CITY CHURCHES.

Regular Church Services.

The churches of the city invite all persons to attend the services at their various places of worship. The times of the regular meetings are given below.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. M. Harder, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Sunday. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 8:30. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. J. C. Hunt, Supt., Miss Columbia Redfearn Sec. Ladies' Aid Society at church Tuesday afternoon 3 p. m. Mrs. R. A. Terrill Pres., Mrs. J. A. Harbison Sec.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. M. E. Hawkins, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Sunday. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 8:30. Sunday school 10 a. m. D. A. Park Supt., Miss Angie Meyers Sec. Senior League Sunday 1 p. m. Dr. F. M. Wilson, Leader. Junior League Sunday 3 p. m. Mrs. John Hibdon, Leader. Home Mission Society Tuesday afternoon at church, Mrs. John Hibdon, President.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Rev. J. B. White, Pastor. Services Sunday morning 11 o'clock and evening at 8:30. Sunday School—9:45 a. m. Lee Vansant, Supt., Travis Shaw, Secretary. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 8:30. Choir practice Friday 8:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. J. S. Groves, Pastor. Regular services at 11 o'clock Sunday morning and 8:30 o'clock Sunday evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 8:30 o'clock. Sunday School 10 a. m. H. J. Cavet, Supt., Miss Frankie Gohar, Sec. Junior Endeavor Society, 4:15 Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Nixon, Leader. Senior Endeavor Society, 7:30 Sunday evening, Miss Bessie Groves, Pres.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

Services Sunday a. m., 11 o'clock and Sunday p. m., 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening testimonial service at 8 p. m. V. Edna Henson, C. S., first reader. Sunday school 10:15 a. m. All children under 20, welcome. Only teachers, officers and children present. Mrs. Ava R. Hall, superintendent.

With the lowest tax rate of any state in the Union Texas invites the tax-ridden people of the older and less prosperous states to the north and east of us to come and get homes within her boundless borders and live happy ever after. —Mincola Monitor.

The "lowest tax rate of any state in the Union" is, indeed, a fine advertisement, and when to it is added the fact that Texas has more cheap land, more undeveloped minerals and timber and more and better opportunities for investment of capital, brain and brawn than any state in the Union, it is small wonder that just one line of railroad in this state handled 1881 cars of homeseekers last year. —Forth Worth Record.

And when you come to think of it, most of these 1881 cars of homeseekers came to the Panhandle. That's why we are coming to the front so fast.

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THE NEWS PRINTERY, Canyon City, Texas.